

COUNTRY	Poland	REPORT NO.	25X1A
TOPIC	1. Polish Troops in Neisse.		
	2. Polish and Soviet Troops in Oels.		
EVALUATION	[REDACTED]		
DATE OF CON	25X1A		
DATE OBTAIN	[REDACTED]		
REFERENCES			
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REMARKS			

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Polish Troops in Neisse.

1. Prior to October 1951, the former Dieskau Kaserne on the north side of the road to Otmachau (P 51/H 64), west of the city of Neisse (P 51/H 75) was occupied by a Polish infantry unit. The installation included 5 three-story billets, 50 meters long, 1 two-story headquarters building, about 30 meters long, 1 two-story kitchen-and-mess building, 1 gymnasium, 2 vehicle sheds, about 80 meters long, and 1 large workshop next to one of the vehicle sheds. The installation was enclosed by an iron fence. The soldiers, who wore red patches and red cap bands, were observed leaving the installation on foot and on trucks. They only carried rifles and submachine guns. The unit was equipped with an undetermined number of trucks and jeeps, which were parked in the vehicle sheds.
2. Prior to October 1951, the former Clausewitz Kaserne on the north-northeastern perimeter of the city, directly south of the road fork of the Neisse/Grottkau (P 51/H 77) and the Neisse/Lamsdorf (P 51/H 96) roads was also occupied by a Polish infantry unit wearing red service color and equipped with an undetermined number of trucks, which were observed in the barracks area. The installation included 5 three-story billets, 1 vehicle shed, about 70 meters long with a workshop attached, 1 gymnasium and 1 small guardhouse, and was enclosed by an iron fence, about 2 meters high.
3. In the fall of 1951, the former Artillery Barracks on the south side of the road to Heidersdorf (1 km northwest of Neisse) and opposite a cemetery, on the northwestern perimeter of the city, was still completely damaged.
4. The training area of the post was located northwest of the barracks installation described in paragraph 1. Another training area was located north of the city and west and south of Kapellenberg.<sup>1</sup>

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5. Prior to the fall of 1951, a Soviet komendatura was located in Neisse. Soviet soldiers and officers wearing red cap bands were observed on the streets. The enlisted men usually wore gymnasiorkas (high collared blouses) and garrison caps with the Soviet-star emblem.

Polish and Soviet Troops in Oels.

6. Prior to the fall of 1951, a barracks installation in the eastern sector of the city of Oels (P 52/C 73) and southwest of a seminary was occupied by a Polish infantry unit wearing red service color. The buildings of the installation were made of stucco, painted yellow, and included 6 three-story billets and 2 vehicle sheds, about 50 meters long. The installation was enclosed by a mesh-wire fence. Three apartment houses occupied by officers and their dependents were located opposite the installation. Besides small arms, light AT guns and mortars were frequently observed in the barracks area. The AT guns, which were of about 45-mm caliber, had spoke wheels with pneumatic tires, a barrel, about 2.5 meters long with no muzzle brake, and a split-trail gun carriage with round trails. The mortars, which were of about 50-mm caliber, had a base plate with three small saw toothed rails on the bottom. The mortars were disassembled and were carried as packs. Only a small number of trucks were observed.
7. Prior to the fall of 1951, the barracks installation in the northern sector of the city and about 200 meters southwest of an athletic field was also occupied by a Polish unit wearing red service color. The installation included 5 three-story barracks and 2 motor vehicle sheds, about 40 meters long, and was enclosed by an iron fence supported by a concrete wall. The buildings were made of stucco and were of a bright color. No weapons or motor vehicles were observed.
8. Prior to the fall of 1951, the barracks installation on the north side of the road to Gross Wartenberg (P 52/C 94), northeast of the city, was occupied by Polish soldiers. The installation consisted of old buildings, which were enclosed by a 3 meter wall. A Polish sentry carrying a submachine gun stood at the entrance.
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9. Prior to the fall of 1951, [REDACTED] a Soviet supply depot on the south side of the road to Gross Wartenberg, about 3 km east-northeast of the city. The installation was surrounded by a high mesh-wire fence with spotlights, covered an area about 300 x 200 meters, and included four two-story storehouses, about 70 meters long. The installation was along the side of the road. The buildings were made of stucco, painted gray and had flat tar paper roofs. They were equipped with wooden loading ramps connected to the sides fronting the road. The installation had only one entrance, which was a paved road, 3 meters wide, and was connected to the depot area. According to residents, the installation had a work force consisting of Soviet soldiers. Rations and ordnance supplies were stored there. Numerous wooden barrels and boxes of various sizes were observed between the buildings. Weapon of 100 to 120-mm with solid-tires were south of the buildings, in five or six rows extending over the entire length of the installation. They had disk wheels, split-trail gun carriages and

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rearward shields. Between the spring and the fall of 1951, there was no change in the arrangement of the weapons. From 10 to 15 trucks with Soviet drivers were usually parked in front of the buildings. Prior to the fall of 1951, Soviet officers and soldiers were also usually observed in the city of Oels.

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**Comment.** The 33d Inf Regt of the 7th Inf Div is carried in Neisse. The regiment may have been stationed at this post in the fall of 1951. An unsubstantiated previous report stated that an infantry regiment commanded by Major Lewkowitz, (fnu), and assigned to the 4th Inf Div was located, in January 1952, in Neisse. According to that same report, the 4th Inf Div was stationed in Neisse.

The garages in the two barracks installations and the fact that no horses were observed may be indicative of a motorized regiment.

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